Vocabulary: Write the letter of the matching definition next to the vocabulary word.

1. boycott  
   A. a barrier that prevents the movement of troops and supplies

2. militia  
   B. to cancel

3. Patriot  
   C. colonists who wanted to remain under British control

4. Loyalist  
   D. colonists who wanted to fight Great Britain for independence

5. profiteering  
   E. soldiers who are paid to fight for another country

6. blockade  
   F. a group of volunteers who fight in times of emergency

7. treaty  
   G. to refuse to do business or have contact with a person, group, company, country or product.

8. repeal  
   H. making excess profits from goods that are in short supply

9. mercenary  
   I. a peace agreement

Lesson 1 (158-163)

10. Why did the French and British fight the French and Indian War?

   They both claimed Ohio

11. Put a check next to the 4 results of the French and Indian War.

   The British won  
   The French won
   The Indians won
   Great Britain claimed control of all of France’s land in North America ✓
   France claimed control of all of England’s land in North America
   The Proclamation of 1763 ✓  
   To pay for the war, the British taxed the colonists ✓

12. The Proclamation of 1763 said that the colonists could not move past the Appalachian Mountains, setting this land aside for the Native Americans (Indians).

13. Who boarded the British ships and dumped its tea into Boston Harbor? (Sons of Liberty, American Colonists)

Lesson 2 (164-170)

14. On April 18, 1775, General Thomas Gage (for the British Army) sent his troops to Lexington and Concord to do 2 things. What were they?

   1. Take the Americans Weapons
   2. Arrest Adams, Hancock (leaders)
15. In New York, Fort ___________ was a British controlled fort that was taken over by a militias led by Benedict Arnold and Ethan Allen. They took the fort’s ___________ and dragged them all the way to Boston.

16. At the Second Continental Congress, the delegates:
   - Named ____________________ as the Commander of the Continental Army.
   - Wrote the “Olive Branch Petition” to _____________________ asking him for a peaceful way to settle differences between Britain and the colonies.
   - Selected ___________________________ to write the Declaration of Independence.

17. The Declaration of Independence was a document that:
   - Included a list of __________________________ the King was committing against the colonists.
   - Declared that the United Colonies are, and of right ought to be ___________ and ___________ states.

Lesson 3 (173)
18. Name 2 strengths and 2 weaknesses of the British Army

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strengths</th>
<th>Weaknesses</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>well trained</td>
<td>- poor equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lots of soldiers</td>
<td>- support of loyalists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- mercenaries</td>
<td>- guns not accurate</td>
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<tr>
<td>- less reasons to fight</td>
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19. Name 2 strengths and 2 weaknesses of the American Army.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strengths</th>
<th>Weaknesses</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Tory accurate</td>
<td>- lack of equipment/shoes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- surprise attacks</td>
<td>- less people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- fighting for freedom, country</td>
<td>- poorly trained</td>
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Lesson 4 (178-184)
20. The Turning Point of the Revolutionary War was the Battle of ___________ where the Continental Army won a stunning victory against the British led by General Burgoyne. As a result of this victory other ____________________________ (like France) were convinced to help the Americans against the British.

21. The final battle in the American Revolution took place in ___________ where British General Cornwallis was surrounded by Washington’s army. Unable to get supplies and support from England because the ________________________ set up a blockade, the British surrendered to Washington.

22. In 1783, the Treaty of Paris officially ended the war. It stated that:
   - Great Britain would have to recognize ____________________________
   - The American’s got control of all the land west to the ___________ River.
   - (not in our book) Control of Florida was granted to ___________
### Who's Who in the American Revolution: Write the letter of the matching description next to the correct person.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>23.</strong></td>
<td>Benjamin Franklin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>24.</strong></td>
<td>Thomas Jefferson</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>25.</strong></td>
<td>King George III</td>
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<td><strong>26.</strong></td>
<td>George Washington</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>27.</strong></td>
<td>Samuel Adams</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>28.</strong></td>
<td>John Adams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>29.</strong></td>
<td>Paul Revere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>30.</strong></td>
<td>General Cornwallis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**A.** The colonists were in open rebellion against me, their King. I ordered taxes on the colonists and wouldn’t listen to their complaints. Every story needs a bad guy, and that’s me!

**B.** I’m known for a “Midnight Ride” on my horse to warn the colonists of Lexington and Concord that “The British Are Coming”. I actually was captured and questioned by the British before reaching Concord. They even took my horse, jerks!

**C.** I was a proud Patriot who started a group of rebels called, the Sons of Liberty. We were responsible for starting protests and boycotts, beating up tax collectors, and boarding the British ships and dumping tea into Boston harbor. I say, a jolly good tea party.

**D.** I am the cousin of the Patriot described in letter C. I was a lawyer and I actually defended the British guards who faced murder charges in the Boston Massacre. I believed that all people deserved a fair trial, even if they were British. Oh, and did I mention I become the 2nd president of the U.S.?

**E.** Trapped. I was trapped in a town called Yorktown, waiting for fresh troops and supplies, when Mr. “I’m All That, Future First President” surrounded me and my soldiers. There was nothing I could do but surrender. (places hand on forehead with fingers in the shape of an L)

**F.** I’m really not “All That”. Oh sure, I was a hero in the French and Indian War, AND I led the Continental Army in the Revolutionary War, AND I was chosen as our country’s first President, AND I’m on the one dollar bill. Wait, maybe I am “All That”?

**G.** As a young lawyer from Virginia, I was surprised that the delegates of the Second Continental Congress asked me to write the first draft of the Declaration of Independence. Maybe they were just giving me the writing because they didn’t want to do it? hmmm.

**H.** I was the older statesman who was also a scientist and inventor. I’m known for keeping things light during the Second Continental Congress. When we were about to sign our names to the Declaration of Independence, I told the delegates, “We must hang together, or we will surely hang separately.” Check me out on the $100 bill.